

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
1	ACY SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
10	FROST SOILS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
11	GALLION SILT LOAM	This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years. The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.
12	IBERIA SILTY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the alluvial plain. It formed in alluvium; and it has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
13	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM	This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

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14	HAPLAQUOLLS, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These highly variable, occasionally flooded soils are in a long, narrow band on the alluvial plain. They are at a point where the alluvial plain meets the escarpment of the terrace uplands. These soils formed in alluvium and in sediments washed from the escarpment. They range from sandy to clayey throughout the profile. Typically, the soils have a seasonal high water table.
17	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It is loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is medium or moderately low. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. The seasonal high water table is below a depth of 6 feet or more throughout the year. The shrink-swell potential is low.
18	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
19	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
2	BALDWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on narrow ridges on the alluvial plains. It formed in alluvium. The surface layer is loamy and the subsoil is clayey. Natural fertility is high or moderately high. Surface runoff is slow, and water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
21	JUDICE SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in alluvium. It has an acid or neutral silty clay loam surface layer and a moderately alkaline silty clay subsoil. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Natural fertility is medium to moderately high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

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22	MOWATA-FROST COMPLEX	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on broad flats on the terrace uplands. They are so intermingled on the landscape that they could not be mapped separately at the scale selected. These soils formed in mixed loess and alluvium. The Mowata soil is in swales and makes up 55 percent of the map unit; and the Frost soil, on slightly higher areas, makes up 45 percent of the map unit. The Mowata soil has a neutral, silt loam surface layer and a medium acid and strongly acid silty clay subsoil. The Frost soil has a slightly acid silt loam surface layer and a very strongly acid silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly or slowly through the soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The Mowata soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil, and the Frost soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
23	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The surface layer is acid, and natural fertility is only medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
24	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
25	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
26	UDIFLUVENTS, LOAMY	These nearly level soils are adjacent to and on the inside bends of the Vermilion River. They are mainly loamy throughout, but can be stratified with sediments that range from silty clay loam to loamy fine sand. The soil material was pumped from the channel of the Vermilion River. Slopes are generally less than 1 percent, but the surface is uneven and contains many small swales and potholes.

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3	BASILE SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on narrow flood plains. They flood frequently for brief to long periods. The soils have a loamy surface layer. They are acid in the upper part of the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the soils. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods mainly in winter and spring. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
4	COTEAU-FROST COMPLEX	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained Coteau soils and poorly drained Frost soils are on the terrace uplands. They are so intermingled on the landscape that they could not be mapped separately at the scale used. The Coteau soil is on very low ridges and makes up about 65 percent of the map unit. The Frost soil is in narrow swales and makes up about 35 percent of the map unit. Both soils formed in loess are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs off the surface of the Coteau soil at a medium rate and off the surface of the Frost soil at a slow rate. Water and air move moderately slowly through the Coteau soil and slowly through the Frost soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoils. Slopes range from 0 to 2 percent.
5	COTEAU SILT LOAM, 0 TO 1 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow or medium. Water air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 3 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
6	COTEAU SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is in relatively narrow areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly or moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is present in the soil for long periods in winter and spring.
7	CROWLEY SILT LOAM	This somewhat poorly drained, level or nearly level soil is on broad, convex slopes on uplands. It has a thick, loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface in winter and spring. Natural fertility is low to medium. The subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
8	FAUSSE ASSOCIATION	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
9	FROST SILT LOAM	<p>This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. Soil reaction is quite acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is medium. Water runs slowly off the soil surface, and it moves slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.</p>